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Handbook of Commercial Geography. By George G. Chisholm. Fourth Edition. Pp. 639, 37 maps, 6 diagrams, and an index. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1904.

The first edition of this standard work was published in 1889. The present book is about one-fourth larger than the first edition, the main text having been considerably expanded and the foot-notes being much more numerous. The work has been brought up to date, and it is undoubtedly the best handbook on the subject published in our language. Teachers of commercial geography will find Mr. Chisholm's work especially convenient and helpful for reference, as it naturally gives fuller treatment to many topics than the text-books, and thus provides much explanatory and illustrative material. More maps and diagrams are printed than in the earlier editions, but on the whole they do not so well represent the geography of commerce and industry as the maps in some text-books, or those in the German school atlases of commercial geography.

Commercial Geography of the World outside the British Isles. By A. J. Herbertson. pp. 268, and index. W. & R. Chambers, Limited, London and Edinburgh, 1903.

This is a continuation of the "*Commercial Geography of the British Isles*," by the same author, published in 1899. The book is too small to admit of any interpretation or even record of many geographical facts relating to the economic position of minor countries. The leading nations, however, receive fuller treatment, though the need for compression to get all the world outside of the British islands within the compass of 268 short pages is everywhere manifest. The most pertinent facts are simply and strongly presented, and in the hands of a well-equipped teacher the book should be very useful in elementary classes. Such a sentence as the following does not quite represent the present position:

The United States is only at the beginning of its career as a manufacturing nation. Its enormous command of raw material, of fuels, such as coal and oil, and its great and growing population, fit it to take a leading place in the future.

The production of manufactures in the United States was nearly double that of Great Britain in the last years of the nineteenth century; and since 1900 this country has led all nations in exports of manufactures.

New Physical Geography, by Ralph S. Tarr. Pp. xiii and 457. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1904. (Price, \$1.00.)

The progress that has been made in secondary school geography

teaching during the last decade is clearly evidenced by the contrast between Professor Tarr's *New Physical Geography* and his *Elementary Physical Geography*, published in 1895. The latter book was distinctly "new" when it first appeared, and has had an extremely important influence in making possible such books as the author's recent volume, and the equally valuable texts by Davis, Dryer, and Gilbert and Brigham.

While the earlier volume was informational largely, and merely suggested laboratory and field work as a possible and valuable adjunct to text-book work, the recent volume is distinctly disciplinary in its order of presentation, and makes a strong emphasis of laboratory work. The contrast can perhaps best be shown by a detailed consideration of the way a topic like mountains is treated in the two books.

In the earlier book the larger attention is devoted to a description of mountain characteristics, in which the common mountain terms, like range, pass, system, etc., are introduced. The other topics considered are the Origin, Sculpturing, Drainage, and Destruction of Mountains. There is no attempt at a classification of mountains, and the implication from text and illustrations is that all mountains are folded mountains.

In the recent volume the author has given us a good, clear, and scientific account of mountains, in which each section deals with one topic. The reader cannot easily gain erroneous notions from the text, and must gain some training in scientific thinking. The chapter includes the following topics—The Mountain Rocks, Names Applied to Parts of Mountains, Climate of Mountains, Denudation of Mountains, Resemblance between Mountains and High Plateaux, Distribution of Mountains, Cause of Mountains, Types of Mountains, Life History of Mountains, The Drainage of Mountains, Settlement of Mountains, Mountains as Barriers, Mountains as Summer Resorts, Mountains as Timber Resources, Mineral Wealth of Mountains.

Here we have an adequate treatment of the physical and the life side in the proper causal order, and also a simple classification of mountains such as can be used in any good secondary school course. This chapter is a good illustration of the general plan and excellence of the book, so far as the content and manner of treatment are concerned. Apart from the subject-matter side, the book has many points of excellence. Mention should especially be made of the numerous black-and-white diagrams, and of the many small maps. Some of the latter are poorly reproduced, but otherwise

the illustrations are far superior to any in the author's earlier volumes. It is unfortunate, however, that a good book must be marred by so many illustrations without any natural scale. *Globigerinas* seemingly larger than a *laccolith* are at least an anomaly.

Each chapter in the book is followed by a series of review suggestions (useless to any but the worst teacher) and by a brief and well-selected list of reference books. It is a pleasure to see the usually unnecessary topics of minerals and rocks relegated to an appendix which need not be used by every teacher. The appendix also includes suggestions to teachers in reference to many topics, usually sources of difficulty. The most valuable chapter, however, is that devoted to laboratory equipment. This chapter contains detailed suggestions as to the choice of maps, as to the manner of keeping equipment, and as to the use of maps. It should be of great help to teachers who have before them the difficult task of persuading School Boards that laboratory work is necessary and an adequate equipment indispensable.

The book as a whole is interesting, usable, and attractive. It should take its place among the four or five best books in the field, and be of service in helping to improve secondary school geography. It distances by a good margin any previous volume by the author.

R. E. D.

Round Kangchenjunga. A Narrative of Mountain Travel and Exploration by Douglas W. Freshfield. London, Edward Arnold, 1903. Large 8vo, pages xii, 373; 41 half-tone illustrations, 1 panorama, 3 maps, and appendices.

Mr. Freshfield's book is a fine example of how mountaineering becomes ancillary to geographical science. It presents with vividness of detail the topography, glacial and scenic features, and, incidentally, the geology, of a limited area, in a region that appeals to our imagination as the culmination of mountain grandeur.

His expedition left Darjiling on September 5, 1899, and returned some weeks later, having "ascended and descended 75,000 feet, or 14 vertical miles up, and as many down." In the remoter districts they "had been 24 days without meeting any human beings, and 20 days without seeing a tree." Among the seven Europeans of the party there were, beside the leader, Professor Edmund Garwood, the Signori V. and E. Sella, and A. Maquignaz, an Italian guide—names familiar to Alpinists.

Yet, despite this notable aggregate of vertical miles, the expe-